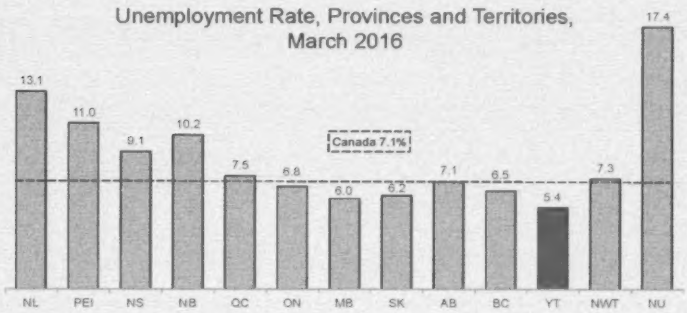
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
March 2016

Highlights:

- In March 2016, Yukon's unemployment rate (5.4%) decreased by 0.9 percentage points compared to the figure for February 2016 (6.3%).
- Compared to February 2016, Yukon's labour force decreased by 200 to 20,500, the number of employed remained the same at 19,400 and the number of unemployed decreased by 200 to 1,100.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, March 2016



- Nationally, comparing March 2016 to February 2016, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 7.1%.
- Compared to February 2016 figures, the labour force in Canada increased 0.1% and the number of employed increased 0.2%, while the number of unemployed decreased 1.8%.

March 2016
Yukon Employment at a Glance:

Labour Force	20,500
Employed	19,400
Unemployed	1,100
Unemployment Rate	5.4%
Employment Rate	68.8%

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Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/160408/dq160408a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2015 - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2015_R.pdf

Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2014 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2014.pdf

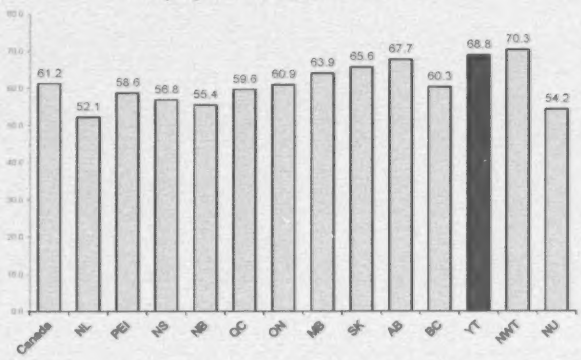
Yukon 2015 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2015_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, March 2016

Employment Rate, March 2016



The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In March 2016, Yukon's participation rate (72.7%) was third-highest in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (75.9%) and Alberta (72.9%).

Yukon's March 2016 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 68.8%, the second-highest in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (70.3%).

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

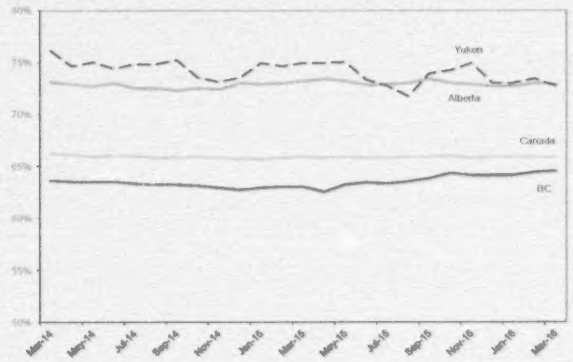
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 72.7% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in March 2016.

Yukon's participation rate in March 2016 (72.7%) decreased by 0.7 percentage points compared to the rate in February 2016 (73.4%) and decreased by 2.2 percentage points compared to the rate in March 2015 (74.9%).

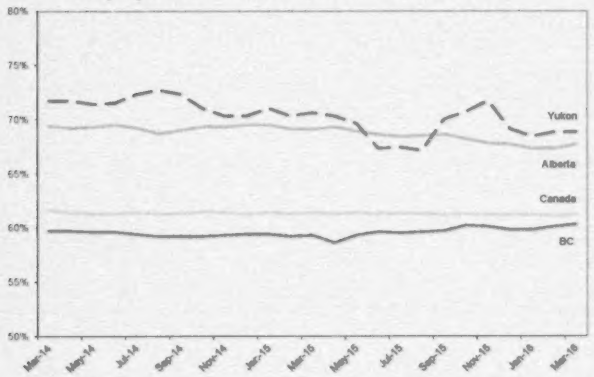
The March 2016 employment rate of 68.8% remained the same as the rate in February 2016 (68.8%) and was down by 1.8 percentage points compared to the rate in March 2015 (70.6%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

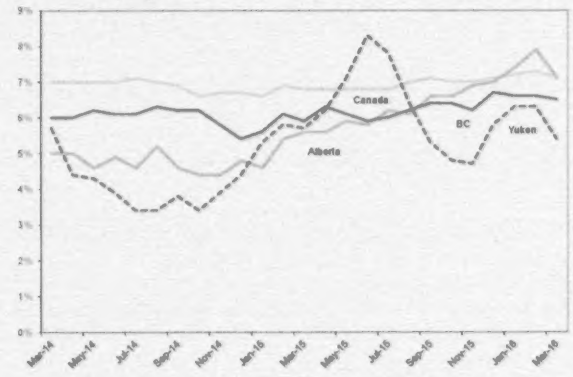
Participation Rate, March 2014 - March 2016



Employment Rate, March 2014 - March 2016



Unemployment Rate, March 2014 - March 2016

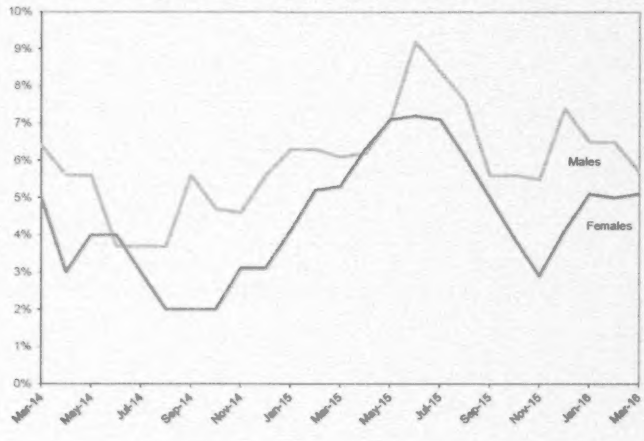


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-16	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,100	600	500
Feb-16	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,400	10,000	9,400	1,300	700	500
Jan-16	20,600	10,700	9,900	19,300	10,000	9,300	1,300	700	500
Dec-15	20,600	10,800	9,800	19,500	10,000	9,500	1,200	800	400
Nov-15	21,200	11,000	10,200	20,300	10,400	9,900	1,000	600	300
Oct-15	21,000	10,800	10,200	20,000	10,300	9,800	1,000	600	400
Sep-15	20,900	10,800	10,100	19,800	10,200	9,600	1,100	600	500
Aug-15	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,000	9,700	9,300	1,300	800	600
Jul-15	20,500	10,700	9,800	19,000	9,800	9,200	1,600	900	700
Jun-15	20,600	10,900	9,700	18,900	9,900	9,000	1,700	1,000	700
May-15	21,000	11,300	9,800	19,500	10,400	9,100	1,500	800	700
Apr-15	20,900	11,300	9,600	19,600	10,600	9,000	1,300	700	600
Mar-15	20,900	11,400	9,500	19,700	10,700	9,000	1,200	700	500
Feb-15	20,800	11,200	9,600	19,600	10,500	9,200	1,200	700	500
Jan-15	20,900	11,100	9,800	19,800	10,400	9,300	1,100	700	400
Dec-14	20,500	10,800	9,700	19,600	10,200	9,300	900	600	300
Nov-14	20,400	10,800	9,600	19,600	10,300	9,300	800	500	300
Oct-14	20,500	10,600	9,800	19,800	10,100	9,600	700	500	200
Sep-14	20,900	10,700	10,200	20,100	10,200	10,000	800	600	200
Aug-14	20,800	10,800	10,100	20,200	10,300	9,900	700	400	200
Jul-14	20,800	10,800	10,000	20,100	10,400	9,700	700	400	300
Jun-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,200	9,600	800	400	400
May-14	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,700	10,100	9,600	900	600	400
Apr-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,100	9,700	900	600	300
Mar-14	21,000	10,900	10,100	19,800	10,200	9,600	1,200	700	500

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-16	5.4	5.7	5.1
Feb-16	6.3	6.5	5.0
Jan-16	6.3	6.5	5.1
Dec-15	5.8	7.4	4.1
Nov-15	4.7	5.5	2.9
Oct-15	4.8	5.6	3.9
Sep-15	5.3	5.6	5.0
Aug-15	6.4	7.6	6.1
Jul-15	7.8	8.4	7.1
Jun-15	8.3	9.2	7.2
May-15	7.1	7.1	7.1
Apr-15	6.2	6.2	6.3
Mar-15	5.7	6.1	5.3
Feb-15	5.8	6.3	5.2
Jan-15	5.3	6.3	4.1
Dec-14	4.4	5.6	3.1
Nov-14	3.9	4.6	3.1
Oct-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Sep-14	3.8	5.6	2.0
Aug-14	3.4	3.7	2.0
Jul-14	3.4	3.7	3.0
Jun-14	3.9	3.7	4.0
May-14	4.3	5.6	4.0
Apr-14	4.4	5.6	3.0
Mar-14	5.7	6.4	5.0

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, March 2014 - March 2016



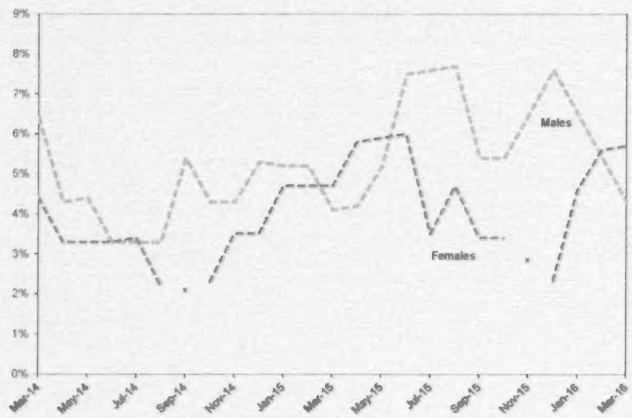
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-16	18,000	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,900	8,300	800	400	500
Feb-16	18,200	9,300	8,900	17,200	8,800	8,400	1,000	500	500
Jan-16	17,900	9,300	8,700	16,900	8,600	8,300	1,000	600	400
Dec-15	17,800	9,200	8,600	16,900	8,500	8,400	900	700	200
Nov-15	18,000	9,300	8,800	17,300	8,700	8,600	700	600	x
Oct-15	18,000	9,200	8,800	17,200	8,700	8,500	800	500	300
Sep-15	18,100	9,300	8,800	17,300	8,800	8,500	900	500	300
Aug-15	17,700	9,100	8,600	16,700	8,400	8,200	1,100	700	400
Jul-15	17,800	9,200	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jun-15	17,800	9,300	8,400	16,600	8,700	7,900	1,200	700	500
May-15	18,100	9,600	8,500	17,100	9,100	8,000	1,000	500	500
Apr-15	18,100	9,500	8,600	17,100	9,100	8,100	900	400	500
Mar-15	18,200	9,700	8,600	17,400	9,300	8,200	800	400	400
Feb-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,100	8,200	900	500	400
Jan-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,000	8,200	900	500	400
Dec-14	17,900	9,400	8,500	17,100	8,900	8,200	800	500	300
Nov-14	17,800	9,300	8,500	17,100	8,900	8,300	700	400	300
Oct-14	17,900	9,300	8,700	17,300	8,800	8,500	600	400	200
Sep-14	18,100	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,700	8,700	700	500	x
Aug-14	18,000	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,900	8,700	500	300	200
Jul-14	18,000	9,100	8,900	17,400	8,800	8,600	600	300	300
Jun-14	18,000	9,000	9,000	17,400	8,700	8,700	600	300	300
May-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,300	8,600	8,700	700	400	300
Apr-14	18,200	9,200	9,000	17,500	8,700	8,800	700	400	300
Mar-14	18,400	9,400	9,000	17,400	8,800	8,600	1,000	600	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Mar-16	4.4	4.3	5.7
Feb-16	5.5	5.4	5.6
Jan-16	5.6	6.5	4.6
Dec-15	5.1	7.6	2.3
Nov-15	3.9	6.5	x
Oct-15	4.4	5.4	3.4
Sep-15	5.0	5.4	3.4
Aug-15	6.2	7.7	4.7
Jul-15	5.6	7.6	3.5
Jun-15	6.7	7.5	6.0
May-15	5.5	5.2	5.9
Apr-15	5.0	4.2	5.8
Mar-15	4.4	4.1	4.7
Feb-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Jan-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Dec-14	4.5	5.3	3.5
Nov-14	3.9	4.3	3.5
Oct-14	3.4	4.3	2.3
Sep-14	3.9	5.4	x
Aug-14	2.8	3.3	2.2
Jul-14	3.3	3.3	3.4
Jun-14	3.3	3.3	3.3
May-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Apr-14	3.8	4.3	3.3
Mar-14	5.4	6.4	4.4

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, March 2014 - March 2016



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Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

Highlights:

- Compared to the figures for February 2016, full-time employment in March 2016 decreased by 100 to 16,200 and part-time employment decreased by 100 to 2,700.
- In March 2016, employment in the goods-producing sector (2,500) increased by 100 compared to February 2016. Employment in the services-producing sector (16,400) decreased by 300.
- Of all those employed in March 2016: 45.5% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); 40.7% were private sector employees; and 13.8% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Mar-16	**20,100**	10,200	9,900	**18,900**	9,500	9,400	**1,200**	700	500
Feb-16	**20,500**	10,600	10,000	**19,100**	9,700	9,400	**1,400**	900	500
Jan-16	**20,300**	10,600	9,700	**18,900**	9,700	9,200	**1,400**	800	500
Dec-15	**20,200**	10,500	9,600	**19,000**	9,700	9,300	**1,200**	800	400
Nov-15	**20,900**	11,000	9,900	**20,000**	10,400	9,600	**900**	600	300
Oct-15	**21,000**	10,900	10,100	**20,200**	10,500	9,700	**900**	400	400
Sep-15	**21,400**	11,200	10,200	**20,500**	10,900	9,700	**900**	400	500
Aug-15	**21,000**	10,900	10,100	**19,800**	10,300	9,500	**1,200**	600	600
Jul-15	**21,100**	11,200	9,900	**19,600**	10,300	9,300	**1,500**	800	700
Jun-15	**20,900**	11,200	9,800	**19,100**	10,100	9,000	**1,800**	1,100	700
May-15	**20,900**	11,100	9,800	**19,200**	10,100	9,100	**1,700**	1,000	700
Apr-15	**20,500**	10,900	9,600	**19,000**	10,000	9,000	**1,500**	900	600
Mar-15	**20,300**	10,800	9,500	**18,900**	10,000	9,000	**1,400**	800	500
2015	**20,700**	10,900	9,800	**19,400**	10,200	9,200	**1,300**	800	500
2014	**20,700**	10,800	10,000	**19,800**	10,200	9,600	**900**	600	300
2013	**20,400**	10,500	9,900	**19,300**	9,800	9,500	**1,100**	700	400
2012	**20,800**	10,600	10,200	**19,300**	9,600	9,700	**1,500**	1,000	500
2011	**20,500**	10,600	9,900	**19,400**	9,900	9,500	**1,100**	600	500
2010	**18,900**	9,800	9,000	**17,500**	9,100	8,500	**1,300**	800	600
2009	**18,600**	9,600	9,000	**17,300**	8,800	8,500	**1,300**	900	500
2008	**18,800**	9,800	9,000	**17,900**	9,100	8,800	**900**	700	300
2007	**18,100**	9,400	8,700	**17,200**	8,800	8,300	**900**	600	300
2006	**18,100**	9,500	8,600	**17,300**	9,000	8,300	**800**	500	200

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Mar-16	**6.0**	6.9	5.1	**71.3**	71.3	71.2	**67.0**	66.4	67.6
Feb-16	**6.8**	8.5	5.0	**72.7**	74.1	71.9	**67.7**	67.8	67.6
Jan-16	**6.9**	7.5	5.2	**72.0**	74.1	70.3	**67.0**	67.8	66.7
Dec-15	**5.9**	7.6	4.2	**71.6**	72.9	69.6	**67.4**	67.4	67.4
Nov-15	**4.3**	5.5	3.0	**73.9**	76.4	71.2	**70.7**	72.2	69.1
Oct-15	**4.3**	3.7	4.0	**74.2**	75.7	72.7	**71.4**	72.9	69.8
Sep-15	**4.2**	3.6	4.9	**75.6**	77.2	73.4	**72.4**	75.2	69.8
Aug-15	**5.7**	5.5	5.9	**74.2**	75.7	72.7	**70.0**	71.5	68.3
Jul-15	**7.1**	7.1	7.1	**74.8**	77.8	71.7	**69.5**	71.5	67.4
Jun-15	**8.6**	9.8	7.1	**74.4**	78.3	71.0	**68.0**	70.6	65.2
May-15	**8.1**	9.0	7.1	**74.6**	77.6	71.5	**68.6**	70.6	66.4
Apr-15	**7.3**	8.3	6.3	**73.5**	76.8	70.1	**68.1**	70.4	65.7
Mar-15	**6.9**	7.4	5.3	**72.8**	76.1	69.3	**67.7**	70.4	65.7
2015	**6.3**	7.3	5.1	**73.7**	76.2	71.0	**69.0**	71.3	66.7
2014	**4.3**	5.6	3.0	**74.7**	76.6	73.5	**71.5**	72.3	70.6
2013	**5.4**	6.7	4.0	**73.6**	74.5	72.8	**69.7**	69.5	69.9
2012	**7.2**	9.4	4.9	**75.6**	75.7	75.6	**70.2**	68.6	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.7	5.1	**76.5**	77.9	75.0	**72.4**	72.8	72.0
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.7	**73.0**	74.8	70.3	**67.6**	69.5	66.4
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.6	**73.5**	74.4	72.6	**68.4**	68.2	68.5
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**76.1**	77.8	74.4	**72.5**	72.2	72.7
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.5**	75.8	73.1	**70.8**	71.0	69.7
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.7**	77.9	73.5	**72.4**	73.8	70.9

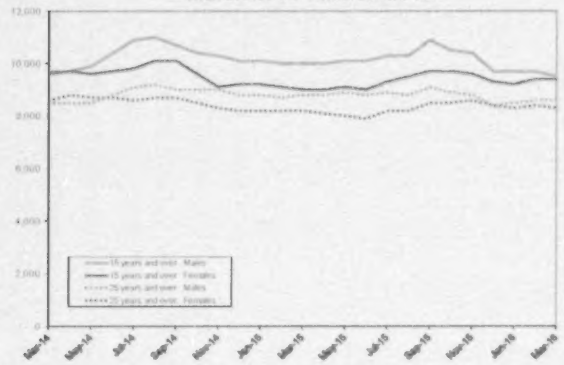
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, March 2016

		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	20,100	18,900	1,200	8,000	6.0	71.3	67.0
	15 - 24	2,300	1,900	300	2,100	13.0	52.3	43.2
	25 +	17,900	16,900	900	5,900	5.0	75.2	71.0
	25 - 54	13,300	12,600	800	1,600	6.0	88.7	84.0
	55 +	4,500	4,400	200	4,300	4.4	51.1	50.0
Males	15 +	10,200	9,500	700	4,100	6.9	71.3	66.4
	15 - 24	1,200	900	200	1,100	16.7	52.2	39.1
	25 +	9,100	8,600	500	2,900	5.5	75.8	71.7
	25 - 54	6,800	6,400	400	600	5.9	91.9	86.5
	55 +	2,300	2,200	x	2,300	x	50.0	47.8
Females	15 +	9,900	9,400	500	4,000	5.1	71.2	67.6
	15 - 24	1,100	1,000	0	1,000	0.0	52.4	47.6
	25 +	8,800	8,300	500	3,000	5.7	74.6	70.3
	25 - 54	6,600	6,200	400	1,000	6.1	86.8	81.6
	55 +	2,200	2,100	x	2,000	x	52.4	50.0

x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex,
March 2014 - March 2016

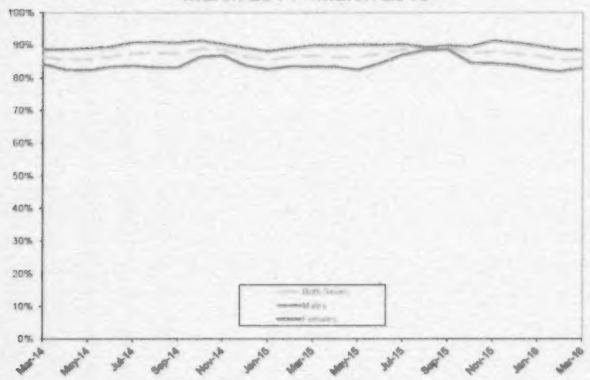


Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
March 2014 - March 2016

- Comparing March 2016 to February 2016, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 8.5% to 6.9%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased from 6.5% to 5.5%. Over the same time period, the rate for females aged 15 years and over increased from 5.0% to 5.1%. The rate for females aged 25 years and over increased from 5.6% to 5.7%.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) increased from 12.5% in February 2016 to 13.0% in March 2016. This is the second time since July 2015 that the youth unemployment rate has been over 10%.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, March 2016

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment,
March 2014 - March 2016



- Of employed Yukoners aged 15 years and over, 16,200, or 85.7%, were employed full-time in March 2016. This was the third-highest proportion among all other jurisdictions following the Northwest Territories (87.1%) and Nunavut (86.9%).
- Nationally, 81.0% of employed Canadians worked full-time in March 2016.
- Of employed Yukon males, 88.4% worked full-time, compared to 83.0% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing March 2016 to February 2016, full-time employment decreased by 100 to 16,200, and part-time employment decreased by 100 to 2,700.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, March 2016

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	18,900	9,500	9,400
Goods-producing sector	2,500	2,000	500
Construction	1,700	1,300	400
Services-producing sector	16,400	7,500	8,900
Trade	1,800	1,100	700
Transportation and warehousing	800	700	x
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,100	700	400
Educational services	2,400	900	1,500
Health care and social assistance	3,100	600	2,400
Information, culture and recreation	600	400	200
Accommodation and food services	1,800	800	1,000
Other services	500	300	200
Public administration	3,700	1,600	2,100

Notes:
The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding.
'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

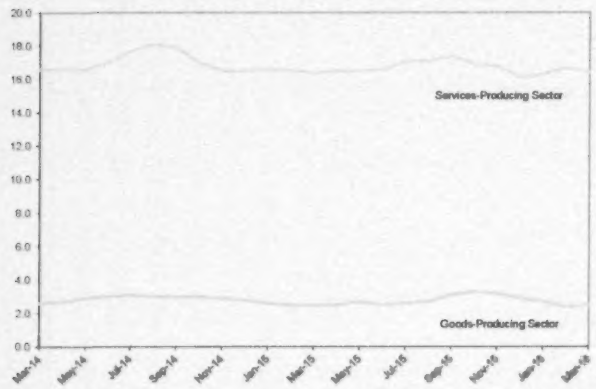
- In March 2016, 16,400, or 86.8% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,500, or 13.2%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 68.0% had jobs in the construction industry; 16.0% in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industry (400 workers).
- While females accounted for 54.3% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 20.0% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, March 2014 - March 2016



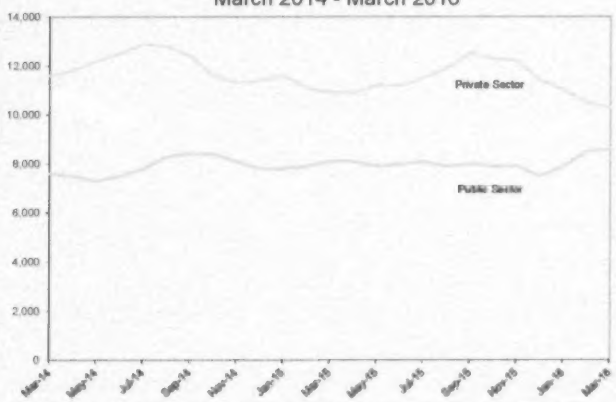
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 4,000 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in August 2014 reached a record-high level of 18,100.
- Comparing March 2016 to February 2016, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 100, or 4.2%, to 2,500 and employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 300, or 1.8%, to 16,400.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* March 2016

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	18,900	9,500	9,400
Public employees	8,600	3,700	4,900
Total private sector	10,300	5,800	4,500
Private employees	7,700	4,300	3,400
Self-employed	2,600	1,500	1,100

- In March 2016, 45.5% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 25.2% were self-employed.
- In March 2016, private sector employment decreased by 200, or 1.9%, to 10,300; public sector employment increased by 100, or 1.2%, to 8,600, compared to February 2016.

Public/Private Sector Employment, March 2014 - March 2016



Notes:
'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.
'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.
'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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